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updated Search
LycooK 3/2/05

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:18:34 ON 02 MAR 2005)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:18:37 ON 02 MAR 2005

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
10:18:56 ON 02 MAR 2005

L1 12247 S (IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME)
L2 21 S L1 AND LACTOFERRIN?
L3 9 S L2 AND ANTIBOD?
L4 4 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5 0 S L4 NOT L2
L6 17 S L2 NOT L4
L7 10 DUPLICATE REMOVE L6 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8 1 S LACTOFERRIN AND 450NM

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L7 10 DUPLICATE REMOVE L6 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8 1 S LACTOFERRIN AND 450NM

=>

ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

DUPLICATE 2

AN 1993:407909 BIOSIS

DN PREV199396073634

TI Ulcerative colitis and antineutrophil cytoplasmic **antibodies** in Hong Kong Chinese.

AU Sung, J. Y. [Reprint author]; Chan, K. L.; Hsu, R.; Liew, C. T.; Lawton, J. W. M.

CS Dep. Med., Prince Wales Hosp., Chinese Univ. Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong

SO American Journal of Gastroenterology, (1993) Vol. 88, No. 6, pp. 864-869.
CODEN: AJGAAR. ISSN: 0002-9270.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 8 Sep 1993

Last Updated on STN: 8 Sep 1993

AB Inflammatory bowel diseases are known to be rare among the Chinese. The diagnosis of ulcerative colitis has been difficult in some of the Asian countries where infective colitis is more prevalent. Twenty-three Hong Kong Chinese patients diagnosed to have ulcerative colitis were reviewed. The symptoms were relatively mild and extraintestinal manifestation had been rare. Patients responded well to steroid therapy and sulfasalazine. Three patients in this series were found to have cyst and/or trophozoites of Entamoeba histolytica in stool. In this series, 19 patients were tested for antineutrophil cytoplasmic **antibody** (ANCA). Fourteen patients (73.5%) were positive, of which six (31.5%) showed a perinuclear staining pattern and eight (42%) demonstrated a cytoplasmic pattern. Five patients (26.5%) were negative for any ANCA, and none was positive for both. Sera of these patients were also tested for anti-alpha granules, anti-myeloperoxidase, and anti-**lactoferrin** activities. None was positive. Control sera collected from 16 patients with **irritable bowel syndrome** were all negative for the tests. In conclusion, testing of ANCAs may help in making the diagnosis of idiopathic inflammatory bowel disease in difficult situations.

CC Cytology - Human 02508

Physical anthropology and ethnobiology 05000

Pathology - Diagnostic 12504

Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508

Digestive system - Pathology 14006

Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system 15008

Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508

IT Major Concepts

Anthropology; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cell Biology; Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pathology

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

CLINICAL FEATURES; PERISTALSIS

ORGN Classifier

Hominidae 86215

Super Taxa

Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Organism Name

Hominidae

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

=>

AN 2001301382 EMBASE
TI Non-invasive investigation of inflammatory bowel disease.
AU Tibble J.A.; Bjarnason I.
CS Prof. I. Bjarnason, Department of Medicine, Guy's, King's, St Thomas's Med. Sch., Bessemer Road, London SE5 9PJ, United Kingdom
SO World Journal of Gastroenterology, (2001) 7/4 (460-465).
Refs: 70
ISSN: 1007-9327 CODEN: WJGAF2
CY China
DT Journal; General Review
FS 048 Gastroenterology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English
AB The assessment of inflammatory activity in intestinal disease in man can be done using a variety of different techniques. These range from the use of non - invasive acute phase inflammatory markers measured in plasma such as C reactive protein (CRP) and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (both of which give an indirect assessment of disease activity) to the direct assessment of disease activity by intestinal biopsy performed during endoscopy in association with endoscopic scoring systems. Both radiology and endoscopy are conventional for the diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). However these techniques have severe limitations when it comes to assessing functional components of the disease such as activity and prognosis. Here we briefly review the value of two emerging intestinal function tests. Intestinal permeability, although ideally suited for diagnostic screening for small bowel Crohn's disease, appears to give reliable predictive data for imminent relapse of small bowel Crohn's disease and it can be used to assess responses to treatment. More significantly it is now clear that single stool assay of neutrophil specific proteins (calprotectin, lactoferrin) give the same quantitative data on intestinal inflammation as the 4 - day faecal excretion of 111 Indium labelled white cells. Faecal calprotectin is shown to be increased in over 95% of patients with IBD and correlates with clinical disease activity. It reliably differentiates between patients with IBD and **irritable bowel syndrome**. More importantly, at a given faecal calprotectin concentration in patients with quiescent IBD, the test has a specificity and sensitivity in excess of 85% in predicting clinical relapse of disease. This suggests that relapse of IBD is closely related to the degree of intestinal inflammation and suggests that targeted treatment at an asymptomatic stage of the disease may be indicated.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*enteritis: DI, diagnosis
*enteritis: DT, drug therapy
*non invasive measurement
human
erythrocyte sedimentation rate
disease course
disease activity
intestine biopsy
digestive tract endoscopy
diagnostic procedure
functional assessment
prognosis
intestine function
intestine mucosa permeability
colon Crohn disease: DI, diagnosis
diagnostic accuracy

prediction
relapse
quantitative histochemistry
feces analysis
reliability
sensitivity and specificity
disease severity
side effect: SI, side effect
review
Drug Descriptors:
biological marker: EC, endogenous compound
C reactive protein: EC, endogenous compound
cytokine: EC, endogenous compound
calprotectin: EC, endogenous compound
lactoferrin: EC, endogenous compound
indium 111
acetylsalicylic acid: DT, drug therapy
acetylsalicylic acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
salazosulfapyridine: DT, drug therapy
salazosulfapyridine: AE, adverse drug reaction
azathioprine: DT, drug therapy
azathioprine: AE, adverse drug reaction
(C reactive protein) 9007-41-4; (**lactoferrin**) 55599-62-7;
(indium 111) 15750-15-9; (acetylsalicylic acid) 493-53-8, 50-78-2,
53663-74-4, 53664-49-6, 63781-77-1; (salazosulfapyridine) 599-79-1;
(azathioprine) 446-86-6

RN

ANSWER 1 OF 1 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

AN 91266552 EMBASE
DN 1991266552
TI Copurification of bovine milk xanthine oxidase and immunoglobulin.
AU Clare D.A.; Lecce J.G.
CS Grinnells 7626, North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC 27695-7626, United States
SO Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, (1991) 286/1 (233-237).
ISSN: 0003-9861 CODEN: ABBIA4
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
AB Xanthine oxidase, isolated from bovine milk, exhibited an A280:A(450nm) ratio of 5.0. This ratio is reported to be indicative of highly purified enzyme preparations. Serum from a rabbit hyperimmunized against this enzyme fraction exhibited two precipitation lines when incubated with the protein in agarose double diffusion plates. Serum albumin, β -lactoglobulin, α -lactalbumin, lactoferrin, casein, chymosin, and immunoglobulin were tested for reactivity. The second antigen was identified as bovine immunoglobulin. Commercial preparations of xanthine oxidase also contained immunoglobulin as a contaminant. IgG and IgA were present in Sigma (Grade III) fractions and IgM was identified in Boehringer Mannheim preparations. Immunofluorescent studies indicated that xanthine oxidase antiserum reacted with the capillary endothelium of bovine heart. Absorption of this antiserum with bovine IgG abrogated this reaction. These findings may explain apparent discrepancies between reported immunohistological association of xanthine oxidase in heart capillary endothelial cells and the absence of detectable enzymatic activity.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*enzyme purification
article
cattle
nonhuman
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*milk
*immunoglobulin: EC, endogenous compound
*xanthine oxidase: EC, endogenous compound

RN (milk) 8049-98-7; (immunoglobulin) 9007-83-4; (xanthine oxidase) 9002-17-9

ANSWER 8 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

DUPPLICATE 4

AN 2001:235220 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100235220

TI Fecal calprotectin as an index of intestinal inflammation.

AU Tibble, J. A.; Bjarnason, I. [Reprint author]

CS Department of Medicine, Guy's, King's, St. Thomas's Medical School, Bessemer Road, London, SE5 9PJ, UK

SO Drugs of Today, (February, 2001) Vol. 37, No. 2, pp. 85-96. print.

CODEN: MDACAP. ISSN: 0025-7656.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 16 May 2001

Last Updated on STN: 18 Feb 2002

AB The assessment of inflammatory activity in intestinal disease in man can be done using a variety of different techniques, from measurement of conventional noninvasive acute-phase inflammatory markers in plasma (C-reactive protein and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate) to the direct assessment of disease activity by intestinal biopsy. However, most of these techniques have significant limitations when it comes to assessing functional components of the disease that relate to activity and prognosis. Here we briefly review the value of a novel emerging intestinal function test, fecal calprotectin. Single stool assay of neutrophil-specific proteins (calprotectin, **lactoferrin**) give the same quantitative data on intestinal inflammation as the 4-day fecal excretion of indium-111-labeled white cells. Elevated levels of fecal calprotectin have been demonstrated in patients with NSAID-induced enteropathy and have been used in the diagnosis of colorectal cancer. Fecal calprotectin is increased in over 95% of patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) and correlates with clinical disease activity. It reliably differentiates between patients with IBD and **irritable bowel syndrome** (IBS). More importantly, at a given fecal calprotectin concentration in patients with quiescent IBD, the test has a specificity and sensitivity in excess of 85% in predicting clinical relapse of disease. This suggests that relapse of IBD is closely related to the degree of intestinal inflammation and suggests that targeted treatment at an asymptomatic stage of the disease may be indicated.

CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060

Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064

Digestive system - Physiology and biochemistry 14004

Digestive system - Pathology 14006

Development and Embryology - General and descriptive 25502

IT Major Concepts

Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Digestive System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Methods and Techniques

IT Diseases

inflammatory bowel disease: digestive system disease

Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (MeSH)

IT Diseases

irritable bowel syndrome: digestive system disease

Colonic Diseases, Functional (MeSH)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

calprotectin; **lactoferrin**

IT Methods & Equipment

indium-111 excretion test: analytical method

ORGN Classifier

Hominidae 86215

Super Taxa

Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Organism Name

human: fetus

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

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Search Lycos 3/2/05

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:18:42 ON 02 MAR 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
13:19:06 ON 02 MAR 2005

L1 220 S FECAL AND LACTOFERRIN
L2 4 S L1 AND POLYCLONAL?
L3 37 S L1 AND ELISA?
L4 1 S L2 AND L3
L5 1 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6 19 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L6 19 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>

ANSWER 14 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
DUPLICATE 7

AN 1994:444930 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497457930

TI Immunochemical detection of human **lactoferrin** in feces as a new marker for inflammatory gastrointestinal disorders and colon cancer.

AU Uchida, Kazuo [Reprint author]; Matsuse, Ryoichi; Tomita, Shinobu; Sugi, Kazunori; Saitoh, Osamu; Ohshima, Saburo

CS Kyoto Med. Sci. Lab., Furukawa-cho 328, Hazukashi Fushimi-ku, Kyoto 612, Japan

SO Clinical Biochemistry, (1994) Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 259-264.
CODEN: CLBIAS. ISSN: 0009-9120.

DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 24 Oct 1994
Last Updated on STN: 25 Oct 1994

AB We have developed a new immunochemical test for **fecal lactoferrin** (LF) utilizing an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (**ELISA**). The **ELISA** had a sensitivity of about 10 mu-g/L of **lactoferrin** and the measurable range was 10.0-1000.0 mu-g/L (1.0-100.0 mu-g LF/g feces). The stability of **lactoferrin** in feces was greater than that of myeloperoxidase and leucocyte elastase. The **fecal** concentration of **lactoferrin** (mean +- SD) in 35 normal subjects was 0.75 +- 0.83 mu-g/g feces, whereas that in 24 patients with colon cancer was 74.4 +- 88.3 mu-g/g feces. The **fecal lactoferrin** concentration of 38 patient with active ulcerative colitis was 307.4 +- 233.9 mu-g/g feces, and that in 36 patients with active Crohn's disease was 191.7 +- 231.1 mu-g/g feces. The **ELISA** for human **fecal lactoferrin** might be useful in the diagnosis of colon disease.

CC Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications 10006
Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10054
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Enzymes - Methods 10804
Enzymes - Physiological studies 10808
Pathology - Diagnostic 12504
Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508
Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 13012
Digestive system - Pathology 14006
Neoplasms - Diagnostic methods 24001
Neoplasms - Immunology 24003
Neoplasms - Biochemistry 24006
Immunology - General and methods 34502
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508

IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Metabolism; Oncology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pathology

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
ELASTASE

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ACTIVE ULCERATIVE COLITIS; CROHN'S DISEASE; **ELISA**; LEUKOCYTE ELASTASE; MYELOPEROXIDASE; NEW DIAGNOSTIC METHOD; NEW ENZYMATIC METHOD; NEW IMMUNOLOGIC METHOD

ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human

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CODEN: CLBIAS. ISSN: 0009-9120.

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CC Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications 10006

Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10054

Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064

Enzymes - Methods 10804

Enzymes - Physiological studies 10808

Pathology - Diagnostic 12504

Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508

Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 13012

Digestive system - Pathology 14006

Neoplasms - Diagnostic methods 24001

Neoplasms - Immunology 24003

Neoplasms - Biochemistry 24006

Immunology - General and methods 34502

Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508

IT Major Concepts

Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Metabolism; Oncology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pathology

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

ELASTASE

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

ACTIVE ULCERATIVE COLITIS; CROHN'S DISEASE; ELISA; LEUKOCYTE ELASTASE; MYELOPEROXIDASE; NEW DIAGNOSTIC METHOD; NEW ENZYMATIC METHOD; NEW IMMUNOLOGIC METHOD

ORGN Classifier

Hominidae 86215

Super Taxa

Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Organism Name

human

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

RN 9004-06-2 (ELASTASE)

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

RN 9004-06-2 (ELASTASE)

AN 1997:803924 CAPLUS

DN 128:60253

ED Entered STN: 25 Dec 1997

TI Measurement of **fecal lactoferrin** for diagnosis on
pediatric gastrointestinal disease

AU Tabata, Kazue; Matsuse, Ryoichi; Uchida, Kazuo; Amemoto, Kanji

CS Kyoto Med. Sci. Lab., Kyoto, 612, Japan

SO Rinsho Byori (1997), 45(12), 1201-1203

CODEN: RBYOAI; ISSN: 0047-1860

PB Rinsho Byori Kankokai

DT Journal

LA Japanese

CC 14-7 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)

AB The **fecal** proteins in blood and granules related with inflammation have been measured to examine the conditions of inflammation in inflammation in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). To noninvasively examine the conditions in pediatric patients with various gastrointestinal diseases, we evaluated the usefulness of measuring the concentration of **fecal lactoferrin** (Lf), which is the specific granule component in neutrophils. Lf was measured by **ELISA** in patients with infectious enteritis (E), Henoch Schonlein purpura (HSP), and ulcerative colitis (UC), and in control subjects. The **fecal** Lf levels were significantly higher in patients with E, HSP, and UC than in control subjects. The **fecal** Lf levels were significantly increased in not only patients with bacterial but also those with viral gastroenteritis. These findings suggest that the measurement of **fecal** Lf concentration is useful for noninvasive monitoring of the disease activity in pediatric patients with gastrointestinal disease and the activities of neutrophils elevate in patients with viral infectious enteritis.

ST **lactoferrin** feces child gastrointestinal disease diagnosis;
inflammatory bowel disease feces **lactoferrin** child

IT Purpura (disease)

(Henoch-Schoenlein's; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

IT Development, mammalian postnatal

(child; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

IT Intestine, disease

(enteritis, infectious; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

IT Intestine, disease

(inflammatory; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

IT Intestine, disease

(ulcerative colitis; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

IT Diagnosis

Feces
(usefulness of measurement of **fecal lactoferrin** in
diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)IT **Lactoferrins**RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)(usefulness of measurement of **fecal lactoferrin** in
diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

AN 1997:803924 CAPLUS

DN 128:60253

ED Entered STN: 25 Dec 1997

TI Measurement of **fecal lactoferrin** for diagnosis on
pediatric gastrointestinal disease

AU Tabata, Kazue; Matsuse, Ryoichi; Uchida, Kazuo; Amemoto, Kanji

CS Kyoto Med. Sci. Lab., Kyoto, 612, Japan

SO Rinsho Byori (1997), 45(12), 1201-1203

CODEN: RBYOAI; ISSN: 0047-1860

PB Rinsho Byori Kankokai

DT Journal

LA Japanese

CC 14-7 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)

AB The **fecal** proteins in blood and granules related with inflammation have been measured to examine the conditions of inflammation in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). To noninvasively examine the conditions in pediatric patients with various gastrointestinal diseases, we evaluated the usefulness of measuring the concentration of **fecal lactoferrin** (Lf), which is the specific granule component in neutrophils. Lf was measured by **ELISA** in patients with infectious enteritis (E), Henoch Schonlein purpura (HSP), and ulcerative colitis (UC), and in control subjects. The **fecal** Lf levels were significantly higher in patients with E, HSP, and UC than in control subjects. The **fecal** Lf levels were significantly increased in not only patients with bacterial but also those with viral gastroenteritis. These findings suggest that the measurement of **fecal** Lf concentration is useful for noninvasive monitoring of the disease activity in pediatric patients with gastrointestinal disease and the activities of neutrophils elevate in patients with viral infectious enteritis.

ST **lactoferrin** feces child gastrointestinal disease diagnosis;
inflammatory bowel disease feces **lactoferrin** childIT Purpura (disease)
(Henoch-Schoenlein's; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)IT Development, mammalian postnatal
(child; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)IT Intestine, disease
(enteritis, infectious; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)IT Intestine, disease
(inflammatory; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)IT Intestine, disease
(ulcerative colitis; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)IT Diagnosis
Feces
(usefulness of measurement of **fecal lactoferrin** in
diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)IT **Lactoferrins**
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(usefulness of measurement of **fecal lactoferrin** in
diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

ANSWER 9 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 3

AN 2000:206215 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000206215

TI Measurement of **fecal** proteins in inflammatory bowel disease:
Usefulness as an activity index.

AU Hidaka, Michio; Sudoh, Ichiro; Miyaoka, Masaaki; Saito, Toshihiko [Reprint author]

CS Department of 4th Internal Medicine, Tokyo Medical University, Tokyo, Japan

SO Japanese Journal of Gastroenterology, (Feb., 2000) Vol. 97, No. 2, pp. 161-169. print.
ISSN: 0446-6586.

DT Article
LA Japanese
ED Entered STN: 24 May 2000
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002

AB **Fecal** alpha1-antitrypsin (alpha1-AT), alpha2-macroglobulin (alpha2-M), lysozyme (Lz), and **lactoferrin** (Lf) levels were measured in 73 samples from 32 patients with ulcerative colitis (UC), 52 samples from 21 patients with Crohn's disease (CD), and 41 samples from 21 healthy volunteers. According to three degree of bowel activity, the UC patients were divided into 4 groups and the CD patients were divided 2 groups. **Fecal** alpha1-AT levels were measured by latex agglutination and the other protein parameters by **ELISA**. All protein levels, except alpha1-AT, rose as the degree of activity increased. The **fecal** protein markers alpha2-M, Lz, and Lf had significantly higher positive rates than the serum inflammatory markers and activity index in the moderate and severe UC groups, and alpha2-M and Lf had significantly higher rates in the CD (+) group. Based on these findings measurement of **fecal** levels on alpha2-M, Lz, and Lf appear to be useful activity markers for UC, and alpha2-M and Lf for CD.

CC Digestive system - Pathology 14006
Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications 10006
Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508
Digestive system - General and methods 14001
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064

IT Major Concepts
Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)

IT Diseases
Crohn's disease: digestive system disease, immune system disease
Crohn Disease (MeSH)

IT Diseases
inflammatory bowel disease: digestive system disease
Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (MeSH)

IT Diseases
ulcerative colitis: digestive system disease
Colitis, Ulcerative (MeSH)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
alpha-1-antitrypsin: **fecal** level, inflammatory activity marker; alpha-2-macroglobulin: **fecal** level, inflammatory activity marker; **lactoferrin**: **fecal** level, inflammatory activity marker; lysozyme: **fecal** level, inflammatory activity marker

IT Methods & Equipment
ELISA: analytical method; latex agglutination test:
analytical method

ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name

ANSWER 9 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

DUPLICATE 3

AN 2000:206215 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000206215

TI Measurement of **fecal** proteins in inflammatory bowel disease:
Usefulness as an activity index.

AU Hidaka, Michio; Sudoh, Ichiro; Miyaoka, Masaaki; Saito, Toshihiko [Reprint author]

CS Department of 4th Internal Medicine, Tokyo Medical University, Tokyo, Japan

SO Japanese Journal of Gastroenterology, (Feb., 2000) Vol. 97, No. 2, pp. 161-169. print.

ISSN: 0446-6586.

DT Article

LA Japanese

ED Entered STN: 24 May 2000

Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002

AB **Fecal** alpha1-antitrypsin (alpha1-AT), alpha2-macroglobulin (alpha2-M), lysozyme (Lz), and **lactoferrin** (Lf) levels were measured in 73 samples from 32 patients with ulcerative colitis (UC), 52 samples from 21 patients with Crohn's disease (CD), and 41 samples from 21 healthy volunteers. According to three degree of bowel activity, the UC patients were divided into 4 groups and the CD patients were divided 2 groups. **Fecal** alpha1-AT levels were measured by latex agglutination and the other protein parameters by **ELISA**. All protein levels, except alpha1-AT, rose as the degree of activity increased. The **fecal** protein markers alpha2-M, LZ, and Lf had significantly higher positive rates than the serum inflammatory markers and activity index in the moderate and severe UC groups, and alpha2-M and Lf had significantly higher rates in the CD (+) group. Based on these findings measurement of **fecal** levels on alpha2-M, Lz, and Lf appear to be useful activity markers for UC, and alpha2-M and Lf for CD.

CC Digestive system - Pathology 14006

Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications 10006

Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508

Digestive system - General and methods 14001

Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064

IT Major Concepts

Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)

IT Diseases

Crohn's disease: digestive system disease, immune system disease
Crohn Disease (MeSH)

IT Diseases

inflammatory bowel disease: digestive system disease
Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (MeSH)

IT Diseases

ulcerative colitis: digestive system disease
Colitis, Ulcerative (MeSH)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

alpha-1-antitrypsin: **fecal** level, inflammatory activity marker; alpha-2-macroglobulin: **fecal** level, inflammatory activity marker; **lactoferrin**: **fecal** level, inflammatory activity marker; lysozyme: **fecal** level, inflammatory activity marker

IT Methods & Equipment

ELISA: analytical method; latex agglutination test:
analytical method

ORGN Classifier

Hominidae 86215

Super Taxa

Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Organism Name

human: patient

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

RN 9001-63-2 (lysozyme)

9041-92-3 (ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN)

human: patient
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN 9001-63-2 (lysozyme)
9041-92-3 (ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN)

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AN 1993:354140 BIOSIS
DN PREV199345037565
TI **Faecal lactoferrin** in inflammatory bowel disease and infective diarrhoeas.
AU Tsai, H. H. [Reprint author]; Dwarakanath, A. D. [Reprint author]; Parker, N. [Reprint author]; Smith, M.; Mullen, P.; Hart, C. A.; Rhodes, J. M.
CS Dep. Med. and Med. Microbiol., Univ. Liverpool, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, UK
SO Gastroenterology, (1993) Vol. 104, No. 4 SUPPL., pp. A792.
Meeting Info.: 94th Annual Meeting of the American Gastroenterological Association. Boston, Massachusetts, USA. May 15-21, 1993.
CODEN: GASTAB. ISSN: 0016-5085.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 31 Jul 1993
Last Updated on STN: 31 Jul 1993
CC General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Enzymes - Methods 10804
Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508
Digestive system - Pathology 14006
Virology - Animal host viruses 33506
Immunology - General and methods 34502
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Medical and clinical microbiology - Bacteriology 36002
Medical and clinical microbiology - Virology 36006
IT Major Concepts
Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences);
Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Infection;
Pathology
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ABSTRACT; ALPHA-1=ANTITRYPSIN; CROHN'S DISEASE; ELISA;
FECAL LACTOFERRIN; INFECTIVE DIARRHEA; ULCERATIVE
COLITIS
ORGN Classifier
Aerobic Helical or Vibrioid Gram-Negatives 06210
Super Taxa
Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
Organism Name
aerobic helical or vibrioid gram-negative bacteria
Campylobacter jejuni
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Classifier
Caliciviridae 03607
Super Taxa
Positive Sense ssRNA Viruses; Viruses; Microorganisms
Organism Name
calicivirus
Taxa Notes
Microorganisms, Positive Sense Single-Stranded RNA Viruses, Viruses
ORGN Classifier
Enterobacteriaceae 06702
Super Taxa
Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods; Eubacteria; Bacteria;
Microorganisms
Organism Name
Salmonella
Shigella

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ORGN Classifier
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Organism Name
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Campylobacter jejuni
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms

ORGN Classifier
Caliciviridae 03607
Super Taxa
Positive Sense ssRNA Viruses; Viruses; Microorganisms
Organism Name
calicivirus
Taxa Notes
Microorganisms, Positive Sense Single-Stranded RNA Viruses, Viruses

ORGN Classifier
Enterobacteriaceae 06702
Super Taxa
Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods; Eubacteria; Bacteria;
Microorganisms
Organism Name
Salmonella
Shigella

Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms

ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215

Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Organism Name
human

Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

ORGN Classifier
Reoviridae 03402

Super Taxa
dsRNA Viruses; Viruses; Microorganisms

Organism Name
rotavirus
Reoviridae

Taxa Notes
Double-Stranded RNA Viruses, Microorganisms, Viruses

ORGN Classifier
Viruses 03000

Super Taxa
Microorganisms

Organism Name
animal viruses
astrovirus

Taxa Notes
Microorganisms, Viruses

RN 9041-92-3 (ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN)

Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms

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